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NEWS AND NOTES

Gonorrhoea and chemotherapy: cured cases or carriers?

A warning is given by Koch, Mathis and Geiger against the over-optimistic interpretation of the immediate results of chemotherapy in gonorrhoea. The drug used was principally sulphathiazole and the case material reported on consists of 926 cases of acute and chronic gonorrhoea which were treated in a large municipal clinic in America between January 1941 and July 1943. Some local adjuvant treatment was given. Of the total number, 358 patients were under observation until they were discharged as cured, 168 were transferred for treatment elsewhere; the very large remainder, of whom 196 were free from symptoms, defaulted before cure was complete. The cure required consistently negative physical and laboratory findings for a period of not less than three months, including a minimum of three consecutive negative gonococcal cultures taken not less than one week apart. When the patients were still under treatment it was found that of 640 cases of gonorrhoea in which the patients became symptom-free after a was found that of 640 cases of gonorrhoea in which the patients became symptom-free after a single course of sulphathiazole, 205 (32 per cent) yielded positive cultures up to three months and over after the close of treatment, although they remained asymptomatic. At the end of three months 4.9 per cent of these patients were still harbouring gonococci. It is pointed out by Pelouze that in a considerable number of similar cases the patients must have eluded any medical control and be actively contributing to the spread of what is called the present and still more the future epidemic of gonorrhoea in the United States. Great care should be taken to avoid referring to asymptomatic cases as "cured" unless laboratory tests have really shown absence of infection. It is stated that the reliance placed on systemic treatment has led to a lessened use of local treatment has led to a lessened use of local treatment. It is stated that the reliance placed on systemic treatment has led to a lessened use of local treatments continued over a considerable period which kept the patient still under medical control.— Venereal Disease Information, Washington, February 1944. Venereal Disease Information, Washington, March 1944.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Editors beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following periodicals, etc.

American Journal of the Medical Sciences

American Journal of Syphilis

British Journal of Dermatology

British Journal of Urology

British Medical Journal

Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases

Indian Medical Gazette

Journal of the Cape Town Post-Graduate Medical Association

Journal of Experimental Medicine

Medicina Espanola

New England Journal of Medicine

Revista de la Asociacion Medica Argentina

Revista de medicina Tropical y Parasitologia Bacteriologia clinica y Laboratio

Revista de Sanidad y Assistencia Social

Revista del Instituto de Salubridad y enfermedades tropicales

Revista médica de Chile

Revista médica de Yucatan

South African Journal of Medical Sciences

Urologic and Cutaneous Review

Venereal Disease Information